FOURTH DAY-FRIDAY.

Correspondence of The N. I. Tribune PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8, 1855. This morning's session provided for an election of officers of the Grand Council for the ensuing year at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and authorized the appoint ment of a Committee of One from each State to selected by its delegation to frame a Platform of Prin ciples, etc. Judge Odel of Georgia moved this Comittee, and Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts seconded it in a few acceptable remarks. Now comes the tug of war. The restoration of freedo'n to Kansas and Nebraska will carry a strong vote, and if denied at least

a third of the Council will draw off. There is quite a scrub-race for the Presidency o the Council and also for its minor offices. Some dozen candidates are presented for the Presidence alone, among whom are Gov. Gardner of Massachu setts, ex-Gov. Colby of New-Hampshire, Barker of New-York, (present incumbent,) James B. Ricaud of Maryland, (who is supposed to have the best chance for the Southern support,) Bartlett of Kentucky, and several more from the South and West. Barker's chance for reflection is only in long-continued division of his opponents. All the offices have handsom? salaries attached to them, and are very pretty waiting-places until the grand distribution of offices under am" at the White House in '57 rewards the hungry and the faithful.

The Ohio State Council has held its meeting Cleveland this week, and its declaration of principles which came on this merning, has stiffened up Northern sentiment decidedly. The Free States would be willing to adopt this as the national platform:

PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO. PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

I. The unlimited freedom of religion disconnected with politics; hossility to ecclesi sitical influences upon the affairs of Government; equality of rights to all naturalized emigrants where are thereughly Americanted and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of climachip already acquired by foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and teluna, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage paupers and teluna, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to difference to the come hereafter until they shall have needed 21 years in the United States and compiled with the Neturalization laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations composed scalaricity of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Composition, and all political organizations composed scalaricity of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Composition to all differences.

old attempts to exclude the hible from Schools supported by the Government.

IV. Slavery is local—not national; we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the similasion into the Union of any Stave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Governmen an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchies.

V. In hundle imitation of the wisalom of Washington, we oppose all int avecation in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasions we will not withhold our sympathy from any people espiring to be free.

VI. We support American industry and genius against the adverse policy of foreign nations, and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of Rivers and Harbors and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a

tions of the Union.
VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiumee to the Constitution.
VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform, a modification of the present oppressive system of taxation, and a liberal system of Public Schools.

Connecticut is improving. This morning's TRIBUNE acted like a plaster to a weak back. There is an old Whig editor in Vermont who does not act here as he would have his readers believe he acted. He votes against the North very freely, and shows no disposition to stand up with the rest of the true North for what is just and right. Does Vermont propose to go out of the Union? And therefore is it necessary that her representatives should sacrifice everything else to save such a catastrophe? Some of them do not think so, if Gov. Fletcher and others are as true as he mountain-air is strong and pure. A member from Rhode Island-Titcomb by name-is doing all be can to weaken the Northern sentiment by private denunciations of some of its leading representatives, and seeking to create jealousies among delegations that are units, and will continue so in spite of his efforts to President-making is a failure. We hear more about

it through the columns of the New-York Satanic press than here. Except those who have very dull axes, or very lean purses, the general voice is with Hammond of The Albany Register. "Let affairs drift. If they "drift to Law, well and good; if to Filmore, equally "well." Either result brings fish to "The Organ's" net. The Council is more concerned about principles than candidates-it has too many of both, it is true, but very few of either are of the right kind. Still the hired lobbyers for the "Live Oak" candidate are very busy and boisterous, and his picture divides attention in the barbers' shops with those of French lorettes.

The attempts here and shadowed back from New-York by the Satanic to divide the Massachusetts delegation by "soft sonping" Gov. Gardner and Mr. Cary, and denouncing the rest, will prove as fatile as they are ridiculous. They are thoroughly and heartily united They ask only that the outrage of last year upon plighted national faith and the rights of the friends of Freedom shall be taken back and the independence of their State-rights recognized. They will stand upon that and stand together. Those Southern members who think it pretty to insult certain members of the Massachusetts delgation at every conve-nient opportunity, public or private, will find in the end that it has not been a paying venture. There have been one or two narrow escapes from an oper fight growing out of impudence of this sort.

There was a good deal of lachrymose sorrowing be cause Massachusetts sent rone of her delegation to speak at the grand American banquet last evening. I suppose there are two reasons for this: 1st, none of them purpose leaving the Union, nor be lieve there is any danger of its dissolution, and conse-quently had no words to say on that point, and any other sort of talk would have been unacceptable; 2d, the members from Massachusetts have been treated with such manifest disrespect and even insult since they have been here, that a decent self-respect demanded their absence from a place where themselves and their State were likely to be exposed to renewed attack and contumely. The very fact that most o these assaults have been made when the individuals making them were "in liquor," was an additional reason why Massachusetts should stay away on this occasion, for the highest perfection of the art of Unionsaving embraces an utter prostration at the feet of Bacchus. The means for preventing the dissolution of the Union in this way were varied and plentiful at the banquet; and if the report made by the unsophistiested gentleman from Neal Dow's State, who retired early very much shocked, is reliable, they did not go

But Massachusetts did not go unresponded for a the banquet. Mr. Ely of Boston made a handsome which was in the humor of the occasion and provoked the embraces of delighted Virginia. I am only sorry he thought it proper to apologize for the "indiscretions" of Massachusetts. She may have committed them, it is true, but this was neither the

time nor place to admit them. Ex-Gov. Colby of New-Hampshire very goodhumoredly cracked open the Union at the banquet and told a little out-of-place truth. He said New-Hampshire was carried against the Administration on thre issues: First, Temperance (a general uneasiness around the hall, and the Union began to shake); second Protestantism, (Alabama and Louisiana started,) and third, and overwhelmingly the most important and effective, Opposition to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise (Union in great danger, and only saved by a sally of wit from the Ex-Governor and a fresh

drink of foreign wine all round). Some curiosity and uneasiness are exhibited at the full and faithful reports of the Council which appear in the New-York papers, and more especially in Tuz TRIBUNE. There was a complaint made about it in the meeting this morning. The Times newspaper of this city very solemnly warns the public not to believe anything published in The Talence about the Courcil. Yet everybody will read and believe, for their friends inside invariably refer them to that paper for the particulars of their action. If the Council desire

to put a stop to the truth leaking out, let me give them a hint: Let them adopt a strict Maine Law unto

themselves. "When the wine is in the wit is out," is a truism as old as the Union and as everlasting; and

if the members do not wish to have their secrets printed in THE TRIBUNE they should beware of accepting too many invitations to drink from good-natured, jolly good fellows loafing about the hotels. This is disinterested advice, for if followed, "my occupation is gone," and I shall only save my "levies."

[By Telegraph]. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Night, June 8, 1855. There has been fun to-day. Barker being sick he had his Address read by his next friend. It was Hunkerish to the dregs; he fairly crawled to the South; he spit upon Higher Law and denounced Seward's election. The North now got mad and paid him (Barker) off by defeating his reflection. He would have got it but for this. He had the ultra Southern support all through.

There were six ballots for President. On the first ballot the number of votes cast was 147.

On the third ballot Gardner had 49, and on the fourth 38.

On the sixth ballot his friends united with those of E. B. Bartlett of Ky., giving the latter 94 and electing

Barker had 52 on the last ballot and Gardner 2.

C. D. Freeman of Pennsylvania was chosen Vice President, having 71 votes, to 22 for Ford of Ohio, 16 for Sperry of Conn., and 27 for others. Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Deshler of New-Jersey; Recording Secretary, the last year's man over Booth of Conn.; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry W. Rugg of Mass., Universalist; Treasurer, Henry Crane of Ohio.

The Committee on Platform are Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, Colfax of Indiana, Foster of Mass., Colby of N. H., Johnston of Penn., Lyons of New-York, Haughton of North Carotina, and one from each of the other States. They meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow to construct a Platform.

The North will offer the Ohio Platform as their doctrines in full. They will stick to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise to the death. The South, seeing the determination of the North talk of accepting the restoration with a Proviso in favor of actual settlers, but the North say no proviso.

To-morrow morning, on motion to print Barker's Address, he will get Jesse from the North for his lower law doctrines. A piquant debate is expected.

Father Galand the Jesuit is still around and is suspected of being the Reporter for THE TRIBUNE. Is he a spiritual medium ?

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB DUEL-LATEST PARTICULARS.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Dr. Chetwood, who is at Ningara in attendance on Mr. F. Leavenworth, the principal victim of last Wednesday's duel. His condition is represented as much mere comfortable and encouraging than the Doctor expected previous to seeing him. No effort has yet been made to extract the bullet from his left thigh; it is ascertained, however, that the ball has not pene trated the bone, but lies upon it. The bone, however, is fractured midway between the hip and knee-joint and it is thought doubtful whether it can be set, while the constant danger of mortification renders the situation of the patient most critical. The wound in the right leg is also very serious, the ball in traversing the limb having passed within a hair's breadth of the femoral artery, which is liable to be ruptured should there be any sloughing of the wound. We do not hear that amputation of the broken leg is contemplated, but should it be possible to save that leg it will be considerably shorter than the other, rendering the unlucky duelist a cripple for life. Both his father and mother are with him. His second, Pendleton, as well as Middleton, the second of Breckenridge, have been in the City since the duel, but are now in concealment here or elsewhere for fear of the law.

The wound of Breckenridge, though in no respect dangerous, causes him great suffering. The ball, as we stated yesterday, passed through the calf of the leg, and the inflammation consequent upon it is attended with excessive pain. As to the present whereabouts of Breckenridge our reporters could not obtain any light. With regard to the circumstances of the duct we are in possession of some further particulars. Though the parties left here at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, they did not reach the Falls till 2] on the day following. The fight took place at 124 o'clock on Wednesday, the intermediate time having been chiefly occupied by the seconds in selecting the ground, a process which the necessity of exciting no suspicion among the people of the neighborhood necessarily protracted. They fought at ten paces instead of eight, as our reporters were informed on Thursday. Both parties exhibited a coolness which would have don discredit to Bill Poole under similar circumstances.

It is a watter of general remark among those familiar with the circumstances of this sanguinary affair that a different choice of seconds might have brought the controversy to a very different termination. The seconds were both very young men, not only without experience in the usages of dueling, but without that weight of character which might have controled the principals and brought them to an amicable settle-The surgeon, too, whom they took with them to the field is described as a young and inexperience person, by no means competent to the management of the grave case which, after the fight, he had upon his

A good deal of feeling is expressed against the Shakspere Club because this duel originated there. The justice of such blame is not altogether apparent The Club cannot properly be held responsible for the offenses of individual members; and there is no reason to suppose it less properly conducted or of a more objectionable character and worse influence than any similar institution. The most notorious and disreputable journal in town has made it an object of attack because its reporters failed to learn the particulars of this duel. But that hardly seems a sufficient ground to condemn and decry an association which certainly contains many most respectable gentlemen, and is neither better nor worse than others of its kind.

THE MUSEUM OF BABIES.

People have not yet come to their senses. The fine weather and the great tact displayed by the Manager f the Baby Fair in awarding a large number of discreionary premiums so that the stalls should not seem csolate when the unanccessful competitors were withrawn, increased the attendance as our reporter was told to 16,000 during yesterday. A pair of ancient Knickerbocker dames, twins and looking remarkably alike, were present, and although they were 82 year old they might have entered the lists with a fair pros pect of a premium. The prize-babies were labeled and set up in show-cases or on platforms with their The premiums awarded were to the triplets, wins and fat babies. For triplets the premium of \$70 was awarded to De-

a, Cernelia and Amelia Bulkley of New-Milford, Conn.; one of \$25 to Wm. Henry Seward, John Quiney Adams and Albert Lamartine Owen of Cayuga County, N. Y., and one of \$20 to Harrison Taylor, Hannah Jane and Harriet Eliza Sprague of Danbury, Conn. Discretionary premiums were awarded to Honora, Frank and James Davy of Addison, N. Y, and to Jane, Patrick and Mary McFlynn, New-York City. Among twins a prize of \$50 was awarded to Willi Francis and Willard Franklin Sprague, brothers of the prize triplets; one of \$15 to Flora and Augusta Beerman; one of \$10 to Jacob and Henry Tuss of this City, and discretionary premiums to Thomas and Mark Me-Cabe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis and Joseph McCrary, Dutchess County, New-York; Eliza and Samuel Shoulders, New-York City; Adelia and Amelia Allen, do.; Eliza and Lena Bummell, do.; George Washington and Frank Pierce Stanford, St. Mark's-place, do. Among the fat babics the premium of \$50 was given to Helen Eckert of Pennsylvania, the girl four years old that weighs 75 pounds; one of \$25 to Adelaide

miums to Margaret Stewart, Brooklyn; Ellen Elizaboth Archer, No. 79 Grand-st., New-York; Isabel Kirkpatrick, and Edmund Walter Baker. The number of prize-babies is 60, of whom 41 are boys and 29 girls. About three-fourths of the premiums awarded are discretionary. The show continues.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club was to have taken place on Thursday, June 7, but a dead calm prevailing at the hour appointed for the start the race was postponed to Friday. After the heavy rain of Thursday night yesterday broke clear and cool, with a stiff breeze from the south-west, which continued with slight variation through the day. The weather, with the exception of one or two slight showers in the early part of the day, was delightful indeed. The sun shone bright and warm, but the stiff breeze rendered overcoats by no means dispensable; and every person who participated in the rawitnessed the sport could not fail of being highly gratified with himself and with the occasion.

The rules of the Club excluding all but members from their yachts and s'eamboat, and a large number of outside gentlemen wishing to witness the sport, Messrs. Spofford & Tileston with great liberality invited a party of over 300 persons to take an excursion with them on their steamboat Levisthan. Among the guests on board were the representatives of the public press, the British Consul, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Grinnell, Mr. Chas. Stetson, Mr. John D. Jones, Mr. George Curtis and other prominent per-sons of every profession. At 11 o'clock the Leviathan left her wharf at Pier No. 4 North River and made for the anchorage-ground of the Yacht Squadron off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, where the yachts were yet at anchor.

The yachts are divided into three classes, the first including all vessels over 50 tuns; the second, vessels of 50 tuns and over 25 tuns, and the third class is composed of yachts of 25 tuns and under. Three prizes, each of the value of \$125, were to be sailed for; one prize for the fastest sailer of each class of yachts. The yachts in each class were allowed time for tunnage as ollows:

To vessels in the first class, 35 seconds per tun; in the second class, 40 seconds per tun, and in the third class 45 seconds per tun.

The rules allow yachts to carry men as follows: First class, one to every four tuns; second class, one to every three and-a-haiftuns; third class, one to every

The courses marked out for the sailing were as fol-

A vessel was moored, bow and stern, abreast of the Club-House, at Hoboken, on the east side of which the yachts were anchored, head to wind, in the follow ing order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with the yachts of the least tunnage. The third class abreast of the stake-boat about 100 yards apart on a line due east; second class on a line parallel with the same 200 yards to the north, and first class on a line parallel with and 200 yards to the north of the latter. The yachts to pass to the westward of a fing-boat stationed off Staten Island, below the Quarantine Ground; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Long Island, above Fort Hamilton, passing to north and ea thence around the buoy of the South-west Spitt, rounding it from the north and east. Returning, to first pass the flag-boat anchored off the Long Island shore, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat off the Staten Island shore, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club-House Hoboken, passing it on the westward. In going and returning, the buoy on the West Bank to be passed to the eastward.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messis, Chas. H. Haswell, J. Winthrop Chanler

and John E. Davidson.

To accommodate the members of the Club who did not sail in the yachts, the Committee provided the steamboat Norwalk, which was handsomely fitted up, and appeared to be quite thronged with ladies and and gentlemen. Dodworth attended with his omni-

present band to highten the pleasure of the trip. The yachts entered were to sail in the following

١	order:			
ı	Sloop Ceres16 tunsT. P. Iyes	11.	M.	8.
	Store Cores 16 tune T. P. Ives	11	60	100
ı	Sloop Ceres	ш	no	45
ı	Sloop Ad Bassessess to A C Kingsland	n	00	45
ı	Shoop Ripple	æ	on.	40
	Stop Mary	10	100	74
١	Sloop L'Esperance W. A. Stenburs	題		100
ı				
١	Sloop Ray	и	. 19	590
١				
	Schr. Starlight 58 J. D. Johnson Schr. Starlight 68 J. E. Develin 98 J. E. Develin 98 J. E. Develin 98 Varyling 198 Varyli	п	H	20
ı	Slove Mastery46 "J. E. Develin	11	16	40
ı				
ı				
١	Schr. Twilight 56 tune E. H. Johnson	т	22	603
	Schr. Twinght St Hackarford	æ	91	10
	Sloop Uns	a.	200	10
	Sloop Julia	a	57	00
	Sloop Julia. 70 J. M. Waterbury Schr. Hare. 2s M. H. Grinnell	H)	01	1704
	This order was departed from and the sta	ırt	w	48

made by classes, the same allowance of time as abo to be given at the end of the regatta. The start was as follows, all the vessels of each class starting to-

Third Class-At 11 o'clock 5 minutes. Second Class-11 o'clock 15 minutes. First Class-11 o'clock minutes 50 seconds.

The Ripple and Ceres got away in fine style, as did the L'Esperance, but in crowding all sail on the lat ter her topmast was carried away, putting her out of the race. The vessels of the second class did not start so well, the Irene, Ray and Mystery getting some four minutes' advantage of the Undine and Starlight, in consequence of the Undine getting afoul of the stake-boat and blocking the Starlight's course. But the main interest was centered on the yachts of the first class. All the vessels of this class left the startingpoint in fine style; then the excitement was fairly begun, and the Leviathan was steamed down after the

About two minutes after starting the Haze split her main tepmast staysail, which was instantly lowered on deck. At the same time we met the pilot-boat George Steers coming up at a spanking rate, and the Leviathan's company gave her three hearty burrabs, which she promptly repaid. The position of the three leading yachts of the first class, frem the start nearly to the Battery, was Una first, Julia next and Haze third, about 5 ards distant from each other. But the Julia slowly crept toward the Una, and when off the Battery she got to windward and nearly abreast of her. At this moment the two were almost down on a schooner lying at anchor, and the Julia was compelled to take a sheer to the starboard to avoid running into her, the Una getting about 20 yards ahead. The Haze was inst overbauling both the Una and Julia when as they were about abreast of Bedlee's Island the Julia ran up her flying-jib and flew like a bird past the Una: the latter instantly followed her example, but could not regain the lost distance. At this point we encountered a small tug-boat which a party of belated excursionists had hired to intercept the Leviathan. We took them on board and went shead again.

The position of the race between the first-class yachts was now: Julia first, Una next, and Haze just chind and to windward of the Una, but fast overhauling her; the Twilight was a long way behind. The respective vessels crowded on all sail possible, and rolled their kee rails away under water to overreach each other; for some time they fairly few through the water, each holding her own, their prows turning up the brine in broad white fleecy furrows, but at length the Haze shot past the Una and held her advantage. At noon the race, so far as we could see, for the boats of the second and third class were away under the lee of Staten Island-stood-Julia first, and sweeping over the water like a race horse; the Haze astern, and rolling her lee-scupper deep under water as she slowly gained on her: the Una about 200 yards astern of the Haze. The Julia was under single jib and mainsail; the Haze carried Hitchcock of Windham, N. Y., and discretionary pre- | two jibs, fore and mainsails and gaff topsail, and the

Una was under the same canvas as the Julia. We overtook the other vessels of the squadron just below Robin's Reef, but as they did not display their colors

When abreast of Robin's Reef the Julia hoisted her

gaff-topsail, the Una following her lead but neither gaining any advantage. We reached the Quarantine Stake-Boat at 12 h. 12 m. At 12 o'clock 16 m. the Julia rounded the Stake-Boat at Quarantine in splendid style; the Haze turned at 12 h. 161 m. but she did not answer very readily to her helm as she shot three lengths ahead before her sails filled on the other tack, causing ber to lose a considerable distance. The Una made a fine sweep around at 12:17]. The Haze had been the favorite yacht up to this time but her friends began to lose confidence though they hoped she would retrieve her lost ground on the return, and the Julia was fast gaining favor. All sail was crowded on the Julia and she fairly flew over to the other Stake-Boat off the Long Island shore. The George Steers pilot-heat was now observed to be making her way down after the squadron, and it was confidently asserted that she would walk past the whole of them, but she did not, by a long reach, though she certainly sailed very fast.

The second Stake-Boat was neatly turned by the Julia at 12:25; the Haze got around at 12:25:50, hoisting her topmast staysail, but losing some cousiderable distance again by taking a very wide swing. The Una rounded at 12:27:10, turning the boat very handsomely. The Haze made a sharp push to overhaul the Julia but she ran away from her with case, the Una about half a mile astern of the Haze. As we passed through the Narrows the scene before us was one of the loveliest we ever witnessed. On either hand the banks rose high, the sides clothed with lightgreen herbage, and woods of varied hue crowned their summits. The sky was of brightest blue, with here and there a fleece of cloud, and the pale green water sparkled with white caps. Away in the distance were the many winged yachts of the squadron, spreading their white sails before the breeze, and dashing disdainfully from their prows the feathery spray as they flew over the water, swift as humming-birds Imagine this as you stand forward on the upper deck of a ficet steamer, and inhale the bracing air of the Bay, and you have the picture.

The Norwalk did not prove so fast a boat as the Committee had counted on, and the Leviathan was signalled to take off Messrs. Charles and Davidson, two of the Judges, in order that they might be able to reach the South-west Spit in time to see the vessels round the buey. But this digression takes us from the race. The Irene, in rounding the Stake Boat on the Long Island side, carried away her topsail. At 12:44 the Julia held her way a good mile and a half ahead of the Haze, while the Una hugged close after the latter, with all sail set. This position was kept to the South west Spit. The following is the time and order of

rounding the buoy: FIRST CLASS.

Tuns. h. m. & Tuns. h. m. Sehr. Twillight....56..0 66 60 Sloop Julia......70..1 23 Sloop Unn......50..1 29 40 Schr. Haze........30..1 26 On turning the buoy the Haze lost a considerable distance again, while some of the vessels made excellent curves; the Starlight seemed to wrap herself around the busy. A smart encounter took place between the Ray and the Una on nearing the buoy, the Una endeavoring to run inside; but a dexterous touch of the Ray's helm frustrated the attempt, and the Ray shot round ahead.

On the return trip the Julia did if possible better than ever, the Haze sailing well, but gaining no sort of advantage over her. The Julia kept about two miles shead of everything until she reached the Long Island Stake-Boat. The Una was nearly a mile and a haif behind the Haze for the same same distance. The Julia passed the first Stake-Boat at 2:18. As the Haze rounded the same point she carried away her flying jib sheet, and the result of the race was now considered certain. Off the Quarantine Stake-Boat the Una, overhauled the Haze, and shortly after passed her The Julia kept straight on for the city, but when off the Battery unfortunately carried away her topmast. to the starting-point was as follows:

	THIRD CLASS, m. s. 52 11 Ripple	
Ray	m. s. h. 43 27 Mystery	m. *. 55 50
Twilight	VIRST CLASS. m. a. h. c2 52 Julia	
THE	WINNING YACHTS	

The following is a digest of the result of the race, allowing to each vessel the difference of time as per

tunnage. The winning yachts were: First-Class-Sloop Julia won, beating the Una 3 m. 17 sec.; the Haze 18 m. 15 sec., and the Twilight

43 m. 50 sec. Second-Class-Sloop Ray won, beating the "Undine 1 m. 15 sec.; the Starlight 14 m. 23 sec., and the Mystery 13 m. 3 sec.

Third-Class-Sloop Alpha won, beating the Ripple

m. 53] sec., and the Ceres 9 m. 56] sec. The Julia was built by George Steers last summ too late for last year's regatta. She ran her first race last year at the Newport Regatta, when she came in next to the Maria. She was sailed yesterday by Mr. Richard Brown, a Sandy Hook Pilot, who steered the famous Yacht America when she beat the Royal

Yacht Squadron.
The Ray is also one of Steers's build. She is two years old. Last year she won the prize in this class. The Alpha is three years old, and was built by Mr. John Letts, and she has also won several prizes.

Taken altogether this Regatta was the most success ful and satisfactory that the Club has ever had. The prizes are of equal value, and will be given in a day r two. They consist of a tankard, toddy kettle and punch-bowi. The tankard or pitcher will contain about two quarts and a half. Around the base is a tope berder and the handle is formed of the same pattern. On one side is a view in relief of the yachts racing, fing-staffs, cables and buoylying on the beach. On the other side is a yacht under full sail. On the cover is a miniature block and tackle with small cables and a buoy.

The Punch-Bowl is about fifteen inches high and

twenty-four inches in circumference. The base represents the sea-shore with shells in relief, while around the stem supporting the bowl are water-lilies. The bowl is chased with shells, sea-weed and water-

The Toddy-Kettle is a piece of exquisite workmanship. It stands on four anchors. The body of the kettle is elaborately chased with water-lilies and mermaids. On the cover is a miniature anchor with cables and buoy. The articles were designed by Edward C. Moore, and manufactured by the Messra. Tiffany & Co. of Broadway. The inscription on each is:

> EEGATTA NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, June 7, 1855. CLASS. Wen by Yacht ----

On the Leviathan the guests called a meeting and appointed Mr. George Curtis Chairman. It was moved hat the thanks of the company be tendered to Mesers. Spefford & Tileston for their generous conduct, which ves carried with nine cheers. Mr. Tileston briefly responded, thanking the company for their kindness

* The Undine just four minutes at the start by an accident.

With three cheers for Capt. Hazard of the Leviathan the company then stepped ashore, the steamer having reached her pier, and wended their way homeward.

THE LATE REV. JACOB BRODHEAD, D. D.

FUNERAL SERVICES. The remains of the late Rev. Dr. BRODHEAD were interred yesterday in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulten and William streets. At 4 o'clock, P. M. the church was nearly filled by a large and highly respectable congregation, the majority of whom were ladies dressed in mourning.

At 4½ o'clock the corpse arrived at the church, when

the seats reseserved for the relatives of the deceased were taken by John R. Brodhead, Esq., well known author of the History of New-York, the son, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, the son-in-law and daughter of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker, Mr. Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, numerous step-children and other relatives. A deputation from the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, now assembled at New-Brunswick, N. J., consisting of the Revs. George W. Bethune, D. D.: George H. Fisher, D. D.; Abraham Polhemus, Laurence H. Van Dyke, Edward P. Stimpson and Wm. W. Holloway; Elders Abraham Van Nest, Rowsee Peyton, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Geo. P. Frest, John Reed and John P. Luyster, took seats on each side of the pulpit. The Revs. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; T. E. Vermilye, D. D.; John Knox, the incumbents of the Church, and the Rev. Dr. Bangs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupied the pulpit, The Incumbents and the Rev. Dr. Bethune wore full aponical costume.

The pulpit and altar-piece were hung with massive black silk drapery, and the whole scene, with so many venerable fathers of the Church assembled, was solemn

After the requiem was sung by the choir, the services were commenced by the Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, who read in his usual impressive style 727 hymn, com-

Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims

For all the pious dead;
Sweet is the Sevier of their names,
And soft their sleeping hed.
When the bymn had been sung the Rov. Dr. Ven-

MILYE read the xeth Psalm and the xvth chapter of Corinthians, beginning at the 20th verse.

The Rev. Dr. Ksox engaged in prayer, alluding in a feeling and impressive manner to the occasion as calculated to admonish all to be prepared for an event which awaits us all.

Hymn 748 was then sung, commencing then art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee.

Though sorrows and darkness encourage the tomb;
thy Saylor has peered through its portais before thee,
and the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloos

And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

After which the Rev. Gro. W. Betheve, D. D., as Chairman of the Deputation, ascended the pulpit and made the following statement:

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church met, in the providence of God, for their Annual Ses sion on Wednesday, the day before yesterday. We had scarcely completed our organization before the swift messenger reached us with the udings of our father's departure to Heaven. The Synod had ordered the usual devotional exercises to precede our business when the first announcement of which I have spoken was made. The first act of the Synod therefore was was made. The first act of the Synod therefore was one of melancholy but not unpleasing satisfaction—the ordering of proper measures to testify our respect and the respect of the whole Church for the memory of him who had departed. The Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

for the purpose reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

The Synod have heard with profound emotion that our beloved, we neer the father, the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D. D., has coased from his labors, and entered into rest. Therefore Eccobred, That we bumbly recognize the hand of a faithful God in this solemn dispensation, and how submissively to the will of Him who gave and hash taken away.

Eccobred, That we declare our devout thankfulness for the blessings vaneheaded to the Church in the devoted and most fruiting ministry of His eminent servant, who, during so long a period has filled a foremost place in the duties of the sacred effice, and has been taken up tike a shock of corn fully ripe.

Eccobred, That we record our testimony to the many Christian virtues which by the sacre of the Spirit adomed his private as well as his public life, and now embalm his proclous memory.

Eccobred, That a deputation of six Ministers and six Eiders be appointed to attend the funcaci in New-York, and that they proclame the reading of these resolutions in the course of the exercises on the occasion.

That a copy of this minute, attested by the Officers

Resolved. That a copy of this minute, attested by the Officers of the Synod, he sent to the family with the securance of our respectful and tender sympathy in their great sorrow.

After announcing the names of the Delegates the Rev. Doctor said: We have come deputed by the highest Court of our Church to testify the deep affection which fills every heart of this Christian Union at the mention of the memory and name of him whose sacred dust we are now about to commit to its rest.

The Rev. Dr. Drwitt then rose and said: It was a because and beautiful coincidence in the providence.

The Rev. Dr. Diswitt then rese and said: It was a pleasant and heautiful coincidence in the providence of God that the morning of the day when our beloved friend and father in Christ was taken to his rest, the highest judicature of our Church commenced its Session. The impression made by the intelligence that was conveyed on lightning's wing is marked by the action of the Synod in the resolutions adopted and the deputation of their members who have brought them bither; and rest fassured, my hearers, they were not resolves in the more formality of their drafting and resolves in the mere formality of their drafting and their utterance. They were the spontaneous promptings of the heart of the Church; for in all the fields in which our departed father in Christ labored not a ruffle of feeling marred the prefound respect and attachment which was fest toward him. Another remarkable coincidence is the fact that the Chaiman of the Committee that drafted the resolutions [Rev. Dr. Bethune] has succeeded Dr. Brodhead in the fields of labor which he occupied at Rhinebeck, at Philadelphia, and at Brooklyn.

It is related that the well-known Dr. John Owen, who has been called the "prince of divines," when on his death-bed was dictating words to an amanuensis who had written "I am still in the land of the living." "Stop," said the dying man; "correct that. Say 'I 'am yet in the land of the dying and I hope soon to 'be in the land of the living." It is so. It is the be in the land of the living. It is so. It is the Gospel that enables us to contrast this dying world in the closing scene with that "life eternal" which is to

After an extended but solemn and appropriate exordinm, the Rev. Doctor made the following statements regarding the deceased: Rev. Dr. Brochesal died on Wednesday morning, at the advanced age of 73 years, having been born May 14, 1782. His native place is Marbletowr. Ulster Cs. His father was an honored citizen of that piace, and bore an active and patriotic pert in the contest for Independence as an officer in the Revolutionary army. Dr. B. was the youngest son, and in accordance with his father's desire, was trained for the ministry of the gospel. He was of ancient family. The first ancestor who came to this country was Daniel Brothead, from Yorkshire, England, who arrived at the time of the surrender of New-York by the Dutch to the English, and the family became intimately connected with the Dutch descendants. In 1796 Dr. Brodhead whent to Schenectady, where he commenced his classical studies. He afterward entered the academy at Kiugston, where he studied under the tuition of Timothy Smith, afterward Professor of Union College, which Dr. B. entered in 1801. He afterward received private instruction in Theology was licensed in 1804 to take After an extended but solemn and appropriate exor instruction in Theology was licensed in 1804 to take charge of a church at Rhinebeck; in the Autumn of that charge of a church at Rhinebeck; in the Autaum of that veer was ordained and installed pastor of said church. In 1893 he became associate pastor of this (the North Durch) church. From 1813 to 1836 he labored at the lead Dutch church in Philadelphia, where his ministry was most acceptable, the Divine spirit evidently accompanying his labors—not so much by suddenness and excitement rapidly springing forth as by continued flow of spiritual influence. From the close of 1836 to 1837 he labored at the Broomest, church in this City. After this he saw that owing to the then delicate health of his wife it would be his duty to seek reimment from his city labors. He accordingly purchased a place on the borders of Hudson Harbor, and belecame pastor of a country congregation in the vicinity of Kingston, where he isbored until 1842. He then took charge of the Central Church in Brooklyn, where he continued useful service until 1849. He he continued useful service until 1849, retired from the active duties of the ministry. not from laboring in the cause of Christ, as he fre-quently filled vacancies occasioned by the removal of regular ministers, and was always welcomed by the espective churches. He was married in 1804. His wife died in Brooklyn

In 1841.

In the latter part of the present winter he was seized with a theumatic affection, and finding himself a little better, he retired to his daughter's house at Sprinfield. Mase. When he saw death coming, he looked at it as in the face of Jesus Christ, and at has his departure was as gentle as we believe it was blessed.

How blessed the rightsons when he dies!

How sinks the leving soil so rest!

The Rev. Doctor then proceeded to describe the many excellent qualities of the deceased in all his relations of restor, father, friend, citizen, and neighbor, and

pastor, father, friend, citizen, and neighbor, and included by remarks of exhortation to the congrgation, to his fellow-ministers and to the family, saying

to the latter: The departed has left you a rich legacy in his exam-

ple; may it be duly valued by you! May your father's Saviour be yours, and may you meet hirn at last in the inheritance of eternal life.

The Rev. Dr. Bethume then read the 783d hyma, after the singing of which the doxology was sung, the whole congregation rising from their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Dewitt announced that the Rev. Dr. Bethune has premised to preach a funeral sermon as soon as possible, giving more complete particulars of the departed.

The Rev. Dr. Banos then pronounced the benedic-

The Rev. Dr. Baxos then pronounced the benedie

tion.

The congregation moved round to view the corpse, but the coffin lid was not removed. The burial thee took place in silerce, the coffin being lowered into the lamily vault in front of the pulpit.

At 6 j o'clock the congregation dispersed.

STEAMER BEN. FRANKLIN IN DISTRESS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribana.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Wednesday, P. M., June 6, 1855.

I have just arrived here in the steamer Benj. Franklin, which was obliged to put in here on her way from St. Thomas to New-York on ascount of her leaky condition. The Franklin left St. Thomas on Sunday, the

27th May, as the Captain and Engineers thought

in a perfectly seaworthy condition. It was soon

however discovered that her machinery at the

best worked very badly, as even with the aid of sails she would not make more than from four to six knots an hour. We had to lay to several times for repairs. On Sunday, the 3d inst., when in latitude about 28° we met heavy weather with one or two mederate squalls. She ran well however through the day and until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, when, probably from a violent blow she experienced the bilge injection pipe gave out, causing her to make water rapidly. It required till daylight to repair the pipe temporarily by swathing it around with oilcloth and canvas. She then commenced running again. It was soon found that other leaks had taken place and the water was fast gaining upon her. Her steam pumps being resorted to, proved to be choked by ashes, cinders, &c. and to be otherwise out of by ashes, cinders, &c. and to be otherwise out of order, so as not to be able to relieve the ship. Some of her crew were sick; she was short-handed of firemen and coal-passers, and in consequence the alternative presented to the passengers was to sink or work the hand-pumps while the crew worked the engine and ship. At 9 o'clock on Monday mornthe engine and ship. At 9 o'clock on Monday morning—the water covering the floor of the fire-room and rapidly making its way to the fires—the male passengers to a man promptly came forward and manned the pumps throughout that day and night by regular watches. Fortunately two experienced sea captains were among the number, who took the helm, which they retained entirely till we took a pilot this afternoon, which left the regular officers of the vessel and all the crew to the working of the ship. On Tuesday morning the water had increased to such a degree that the pumpa were wholly unable to free her, and in addition to the pumps, passing out water in buckets had to to the pumps, passing out water in buckets had to be resorted to. Four or five hundred buckets to the pumps, passing out water in buckets had to be reserted to. Four or five hundred buckets were passed up in this way. While this operation was going on and every man was working as if for life and the greatest gloom rested on all minds, suddenly the engine stopped, and it was discovered that the pipe that had previously given way had again falled. She did not commence running again till noon, from which time, her pipe having been thoroughly recaired, her, engine has continued to theroughly repaired, her engine has continued to operate. Monday afternoon, in consideration of the extremely uncertain and critical state of the ship extremely uncertain and critical state of the ship and engine and the supposed danger of attempting to reach New-York, the passengers unanimously petitioned the captain to put into Norfolk if it were possible, and the ship consequently was hauled up for said port.

We have been singularly favored with smooth seas and favoring breezes through the Gulf and up to this point—to which beneficent providence we feel that the safety of our lives and of the ship is due.

Had we met rough weather it is the opinion of those who should know that in the extremely deranged condition of the machinery and pumps it would have been impossible to keep her from sinking, deeply laden as she was with coals for a Pa-cibe voyage and with camon and other implements of war for the Mexican Government. As it is her passengers and crew are pretty thoroughly used up and could hardly have held out for two days

longer.

I cannot avoid expressing the opinion that her captain and engineers are censurable for permitting her to go to sea in her illy-fitted comition. The fact is she had been lying in the harbor of St. Thomas for eight menths: and now she had put to sea with old rotten sails and ropes, and without the least trial of her machinery. Such careless trifling with life on the ocean deserves the severest reprehension. The steamer proceeds to-night to Norfolk, where she will lie until those in New-York folk where she will lie until th

folk, where she will lie until those in New-York interested are heard from. Her passengers mostly leave in the steamer for Baltimore this evening.

The following is her Passenger List:

Wan, L. Careneau, U. S. Commissioner to St. Domingo, Mrs. Careneau, C. J. Heim, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, Mrs. Helm, J. T. Pickett, U. S. Consul at Ver Gruz, Mrs. Pickett Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, Mrs. Whittlesey, Master David C. Whittlesey, Mrs. Whittlesey, Master David C. Whittlesey, Mrs. Travers, Samuel Travers, Baltimore; Geo. W. Spaulding, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Spaulding, Charles Donoghue, Mrs. Donoghue, St. Croix; Simon Planes, ex-Minister of Foreign Address of Same, St. L. Carenova, Francisco Carenova, Lorenzo Jose, R. Henriquee and servant, Venezuela; T. de Aldeco, N. Pland, Porto Rice; F. de Aldecos, St. Thomas; Theo. Reultz, Switzerland.

[By Telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 8, 1855.

The steamer Ben. Franklin from St. Thomas put into Norfolk in a leaking condition and with the yellow fever on board. There had been three deaths from the fever. Fifty of the passengers have arrived in this city. They had to work at the pumpa for three days to keep her free. It will be remembered that this vessel has been sold to the Mexican Government. [By Tolegraph.]

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT THE SHORT-LINE RAILFIGAD TUNNEL—FIVE MES KILLED.—One of the most
terrible catastrophes that has occurred in this vicinity
for a long period took place at 5 o clock yesterday
merning at the Walnut Hills Tunnel. It seems that
there is a portion of the tunnel which had been excavated eighteen months since, but which had not yet
been walled and arched. Within this space ten laborcrs, together with their foreman, an active and ecorgetic young man named James Pierce, were engaged
in excavating. Mr. Gest, the head engineer, had previous to their commencing work sought to impresa
upon them the necessity of using the greatest care in
removing the timbers used as props to support the roof. This
premation probably was not attended to se carefully as it should
have been; at all events they had been engaged but a short time
when a large mass of the roof fell burying six of the unfortunate
men in the ruins. The remaining five, to their credit be it spoken,
did not abandon their ill-fitted companions, but instantly set to
work in an attempt to rescae them from their living temb. One
of the number, part of whose body was vidable, was saved, but
the remaining hive were not excavated only as lifeless and muthated corposes.

The names of those who were killed are as follows: James

the remaining live were not excavated only as moless and ma-lated corporate.

The names of these who were killed are as follows: James Piece, a young man, and overseer of the crow; Dennis Brynan, a single man, shout 3: years of use; John Collins, also a single men about 36; Patrick Hisgarty, married, and father of an infant; Phillip Devire, a single man of 35.

The man who was rescond airee is named James Coloman. It is extremely doubtful if he will recover, his head and brosst having been almost crushed by the mass of dirt which foil upon him.

having been almost crushed by the mass of dirt which test upon him.

The body of young Pierce, which was mangled in a shocking. The body of young Pierce, which was mangled in a sheet and conveyed to the residence manner, was wrapped in a sheet and conveyed to the residence of his family, near the Walnut Hills tollands, where his test and mother were first apprised of the dreaful timether and mother were first apprised of the dreaful timether and mother were first apprised of the dreaful timether and mother were first apprised son, who but a drug before he left them full of life and hope. There are charges of neglect in sot having taken sufficient precaution to guard against the contingency of such an accident, but as these are mere rumons we forbear commenting on thom, but a three are mere rumons we forbear opportunity of the course of which all the facts will be brought before the public. Since writing the above, we learn that probably before this reaches the eyes of our readers Coleman will have breathed his reaches the eyes of our readers Coleman will have breathed his last, which will count six lives sacrificed by this awful calamity, (Cincinnati Enquirer, Jano 7.

oke out in the building No. 258 Pearl-st. occupi

by Smith & Ketchum, manufacturers of Japan and bronzeware; George G. Mullan, dealer in druggist's and perfumers' glassware, and G. Magwire, Japan The fire originated in the third story and theuce mmunicated to the fourth, but through the efforts of the firemen the fiames were confined to those floors.

The lower part of the building was much damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$8,900; insured, but in what Companies we could not learn, owing to the lateness of the hour.